

71. *Cidaria* pl. 3. Pt. XI. 1.iii.1882.
C. populata. *C. corylata.* *C. fulvata.* *C. suffumata.*
72. *Eubolia* pl. 1. Pt. XI. 1.iii.1882.
E. mensuraria. *E. palumbaria.* *E. lineolata.*

Notes on Algerian Butterflies with Special Reference to some Localities in Kabylia.

By Miss L. M. FISON.

When I came out to Algeria for the first time some 12 years ago, to work as a missionary amongst the Kabyles under the *North Africa Mission*, I hoped in spare moments to be able to learn much of the butterfly fauna of the country. Alas! however, this desire has not been fulfilled to the degree I had hoped for.

I soon found in the early days that any spare time had necessarily to be given to the study of the Kabyle language (a dialect of Arabic) and even when I had gained a fair knowledge of the language, the results of malaria fever, which I unfortunately took in my second year out, left me far too tired for several years to be able to do anything in the way of collecting under the hot African sun. However latterly things are looking better, and in the near future I shall hope to give more time than formerly to this fascinating study.

These notes therefore are not nearly as complete as I should have wished, and are intended merely to be suggestive of localities in the Djurjura Mountains of Kabylia which undoubtedly hold many interesting and as yet undiscovered secrets, waiting to be sought out of those who have pleasure therein.

The French colony of Algeria is divided into the 3 political divisions of Alger, Constantine, and Oran and is geographically divided into (1) the region of the Tell, or coastal mountainous region where the vine, olive, fig, cereal products thrive on a fertile soil; (2) the region of the Hauts Plateaux, or high steppe land, where grain is grown abundantly and sheep and cattle reared; (3) the region of the desert, or the great Sahara, an arid mountainous region inhabited by nomad Arabs and the mysterious Touaregs or veiled men of the Desert.

Kabylia is situated in the Tell Region and lies to the East of Algeria. It is a fertile mountainous land—the principal range being the Djurjura Mountains, which rise to a height of about 7,000 feet above sea-level. The inhabitants are known as Kabyles, a race of Berber mountaineers, in contrast to the Arabs of the plains and towns of Algeria. (Berber tribes are also to be found in the Aurès Mts., and in parts of Morocco.) They profess the Moslem faith, are very independent, being the last to submit to the French domination—insurrected in 1870, and cling tenaciously even to-day to their local "Kanouns" (laws). Amongst this people civilisation is slowly spreading, and Christianity is becoming known if not practised.

It is in the course of our itinerary journeys amongst the villages in these Djurjura mountains—in endeavouring to carry the Gospel to these wild tribes that we have been able to observe something of the butterfly fauna of the region. The missionary is able to penetrate far off the beaten track of the ordinary tourist into the heart of the

mountains to reach these people, who have built their villages perched on the summits of the mountains as a protection against their inter-tribal enemies in the past. We travel generally on the back of the sturdy Algerian donkey, as the paths are for the most part just rough tracks, but the scenery is marvellously grand.

Thanks to the kindness of Mr. Henry J. Turner who sent me a list of Algerian butterflies some years ago I have known what to look for.

I have therefore now made use of his list and added some more localities to it. In the list which follows the localities observed by myself, will be marked by the initials (L.M.F.), otherwise the localities are those given me by Mr. Turner, and which may prove useful to fellow entomologists.

Charaxes jasius.—I have twice observed this magnificent insect, and both times curiously it was on the sea-coast. At end of September, 1921, a friend and I saw 2 specimens on the road by the sea between Tigzirt and Port Gueydon near the Kabyle village of Taksebt. The other specimen observed was on October 28th, 1930 (last year), on the beautiful Corniche Road between Bougie and Dji-djelli, at a point where there was forest between Cavallo and Dji-djelli. (L.M.F.)

Papilio machaon.—S. Algiers, spring and summer—Plateaux: Tell: Sabara. We have seen this butterfly in spring and summer at Djemaa Sapridj, Chaib, near Mékla, also at Azazga. It seems to be less common however than the "Scarce Swallow-tail," *P. podalirius* which is very abundant (L.M.F.). Tlemçen, Plateaux, Tell, also ab. *lotteri*, Algiers, Sebdoou, Guelma.

Zerynthia (Thais) rumina.—We have observed this butterfly several times in March, April and May in the valley of the Sebdoou, Kabylia, near Mékla, in the cork forest near the native village of Aboubroun, on the upper reaches of the Sebdoou river, Azazga, May, 1922; near the Col d'Agoni Cherki above Fréha at end of May, 1924; and here at Michelet in the valley of the Oued Djemaa, May, 1930.

Rumina seems to frequent localities where the *Cistus* grows. (L.M.F.) Mr. Turner mentions the ab. *canteri* as having been found at Blida, Bougie, Teniét-el-Had.

Aporia crataegi.—Teniét, etc.

Pieris brassicae.—Spring and summer. Hamman, Tlemçen, Philippeville.

P. rapae.—Spring and summer. Biskra, Algiers, Blida. These two whites are abundant in Kabylia, and the latter some years is a regular scourge to the French colonists. (L.M.F.)

Pieris glauconome.—Oued Mya.

P. napi.—Spring and summer, cedar forests, Blida, Michelet. (L.M.F.)

(To be concluded.)

Stray Notes on Erebiid species.

By B. C. S. WARREN, F.E.S.

(1) Forms of *jeniseiensis*, Tryb.

In the May number of this magazine I described a subspecies of *jeniseiensis* occurring in the Altai mountains and some distance to the west of those mountains under the name of *fasciola*. It may be